

#	Asserted Ground for Relief	Asserted Grounds for Relief: Facts	Assertion re Raised or Why Not Raised Below	Raised in Criminal Prosecution	Raised on Appeal	Could Have been Raised
1	The indictment, conviction, sentence, and judgment on all Six Counts must be vacated and set aside being entered without jurisdiction in violation of Article 1, § Cl. 3. Article III, § 2, Fifth Amendment, 18 U.S.C. § 3231 and 26 USC § 7801(a).	Congress only placed the decision to enforce tax laws, civil and criminal, in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury personally at 26 USC § 7801(a). The June 3, 2005, letter proffered as a referral for Grand Jury prosecution is not issued by the Secretary of the Treasury as defined at 26 USC § 7701(a)(11)(A). Neither the offices of U.S. Attorney David O'Mielia [sic], Grand Jury, or the District Court Judge, had Congressional or Constitutional authority to enforce the Tax Laws under Title 26 or offenses related to Title 26 without the permission of the Secretary of the Treasury.	Appellate Counsel ineffective	Documents 51, 280, 281, 282 and 283	Opening Brief at 3, 8-12, 25, 31; Reply Brief at 4-5, 14	Yes
2	The indictment, conviction, sentence, and judgment on each of the Six Counts must be vacated and set aside where Trial Jurisdiction was lost when the U.S. Attorney resigned on June 28, 2009 leaving no one authorized by the President or the Secretary of the Treasury, or confirmed by the Senate under 28 USC § 541 to prosecute me on tax, or tax related offenses, under 28 USC § 547(1).	Congress only authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to personally enforce all Tax Laws under Title 26. Congress only authorized a U.S. Attorney to prosecute criminal offenses at 28 USC § 547(1). David O'Mielia [sic] resigned his Senate confirmed office on June 28, 2009, out of the Northern Judicial District of Oklahoma. No U.S. Attorney existed from June 28, 2009 until Summer, 2012.	Appellate Counsel ineffective	Documents 280, 281, 282 and 283	Opening Brief at 53	Yes

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3	The indictment, conviction, sentence, and judgment on Counts One, Two, Three, and Four, must be vacated and set aside being each entered without jurisdiction exceeding the Calendar and Tax Years of the June 3, 2005, referral.	The proffered June 3, 2005, jurisdictional referral is clearly for only Calendar and Tax Years 2000 through 2004. Count One is for 2000 through 2009. Count Two is 2000 through 2009. Count Three is for 2003 through 2009. Count 4 is for 2005 through 2009. Each exceed the years 2000 through 2004.	Appellate Counsel ineffective	Documents 280, 281, 282 and 283	Opening Brief at 8-13, 46	Yes
4	The indictment, conviction, sentence, and judgment as to Count One must be vacated and set aside being in violation of the Fifth and Sixth Amendments, as well as Article III, § 2, 18 U.S.C. § 3231 and 26 U.S.C. § 7801.	The referral on June 3, 2005 is for me only and the Calendar and Tax Years 2000 through 2004. The January 6, 2007 letter joining Oscar Stilley does not change the limitations placed on the U.S. Attorney's Jurisdiction to prosecute, or the Grand Jury and District's Jurisdiction to enforce. The Trial Court added Stilley's tax liabilities to the Jury instructions on Count One, or did not prohibit it, and the verdict as to Count One was obtained by this impermissive broadening of Count One.	Appellate Counsel ineffective		Opening Brief at 3, 8-12, 25, 31; Reply Brief at 4-5, 14	Yes
5	The conviction, sentence, and judgment on each of the Six Counts must be vacated and set aside being entered in violation of the Fourth and Fifth Amendments and the prophylactic [sic] rule announced [sic] in <i>US v. LaSalle</i> , 437 U.S. 298 (1978)	The purported search warrant evidence gathered on September, 16, 2005, by the IRS after the IRS Grand Jury referral, or any other evidence gathered by enforcement of the IRS after June 3, 2005, should have been suppressed from being used at Jury Trial due to such evidence being gathered in Bad Faith and without Congressional authority [sic], and based upon false and misleading testimony regarding the investigation. This includes all records and statements of any kind (but not limited to).	Appellate Counsel ineffective	Documents 74 and 75	Opening Brief at 9-10, 23-29, 31, 51; Reply Brief at 1-7, 10, 13	Yes

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6	The conviction, sentence, and judgment on each of the Six Counts must be vacated and set aside being entered in violation of the Fourth and Fifth Amendment.	The U.S. Magistrate Frank H. McCarthy, had no Congressional Authority to issue a search warrant to IRS Special Agent Brian Shern on September 15, 2005, for the IRS to criminally investigate me for Calendar and Tax Years 2000 through 2004 due to the June 3, 2005, proffered Grand Jury referral for criminal prosecution. Mr. Shern had no Congressional authority to serve a search warrant pursuant to 26 USC § 7608(b) after the June 3, 2005, referral has been made.	Appellate Counsel ineffective	Documents 74 and 75	Opening Brief at 25-26, 30-34; Reply Brief at 1-8, 10, 13	Yes

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7	The indictment, conviction, sentence, and judgment on all Six Counts must be set aside being in violation of the Fourth and Fifth Amendments.	Shern was added to the ongoing IRS criminal investigation of me on April 26, 2005. On June 3, 2005, AUSA Nelson sought and received a letter from Special Agent in Charge Lacenski proffering referral from the IRS to DOJ for 2000 to 2004. On September 15, 2005, Nelson and Shern sought search warrant from Magistrate McCarthy whereby falsely and fraudulently swearing the IRS was continuing its investigation of me when both Nelson and Shern were fully aware of the June 3, 2005, proffered referral. Both Nelson and Shern knew, or should have known, IRS statutory authority ceased upon Grand Jury referral pursuant to U.S. v. LaSalle, 437 U.S. 298, 308 (1978) and Bedarco v. CIR, 646 U.S. 386, 308-312 (1983) Government bears burden of proof that search and seizure was reasonable, See U.S. v. White, 584 F.3d 935, 944 (10th Cir. 2009), and acting in bad faith and under false pretense in order to use IRS authority to gather evidence from DOJ was knowingly prohibited. Fourth Amendment prohibits and protects me from Nelson and Shern's conduct. Mapp v. Ohio, 367 U.S. 643, 655 (1961).	Appellate Counsel ineffective	Documents 74 and 75	Opening Brief at 25-26, 30-34; Reply Brief at 1-8, 10, 13	Yes

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8	The indictment, conviction, sentence, and judgment on all Six Counts must be vacated and set aside in violation of the Fourth and Fifth Amendment.	On September 15, 2005, the Clerk's Office received and filed in its Grand Jury drawer an unsworn affidavit signed by Brian Shern. I moved to quash the fruits of the search due to the Search Warrant not being obtained by sworn affidavit and was denied Doc. 100, Def Exh. 1 Immediately after the search I moved for discovery of the Affidavit and was denied by Magistrate Mcarthy [sic] being instructed I would need wait until I was prosecuted. Doc. 37-2, pg. 41-42 and 43-44 Had I been told of the June 3, 2005 proffered referral for 2000 through 2004 I would have moved to suppress use of the fruits of the search from being used before the Grand Jury for being obtained in violation of the Fourth and Fifth Amendment. The evidence gathered on September 16, 2005 was obtained in bad faith and under false and fraudulent claims of authority.	Concedes in asserted grounds for relief that this was raised in criminal prosecution. Alleges that Appellate Counsel ineffective	Documents 74 and 75	Opening Brief at 25-26, 30-34; Reply Brief at 1-8, 10, 13	Yes

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9	The indictment, conviction, sentence, and judgment on all Six Counts must be vacated and set aside, or corrected, being in violation of the Fourth and Fifth Amend.	I sought the search warrant affidavit and was denied after it was executed. Magistrate Frank H. McCarthy ordered I was not entitled to it until prosecuted. Although search warrant was signed by Magistrate McCarthy, the Affidavit in support of the search was not, as filed in the Clerk's Office. Shern's signature was blue ink but not sworn before anyone. Magistrate McCarthy said in his order the affidavit would remain in the Clerk's Office "general sealed grand jury file." Doc. 37-2, pg. 44 The search warrant was not supported by an "affidavit" that was sworn on September 15, 2005, when the search warrant was issued as required by Fed.R.CR.Pr. 41(d)(1) and (2). Rule 41(e)(1) requires the search warrant be issued to an officer authorized to execute it by Congress. The Trial Judge should have quashed the warrant and its fruit or ordered a full FRANK's Hearing on whether Rule 41 was violated in issuance of the search warrant by the Magistrate judge.	Appellate Counsel ineffective	Documents 74 and 75	Opening Brief at 25-26, 30-34; Reply Brief at 1-8, 10, 13	Yes
10	The sentencing and judgment for restitution to the State of Oklahoma exceeds the United States Congress's jurisdiction as sovereign, in violation of the Fifth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh Amendments, Article I, § 8, Cl. 1, Article I, § 8, Cl. 3, Article I, § 8, Cl. 18, Article III, § 2, 18 U.S.C. § 3231.	The Trial and Sentencing Judge ordered Defendant to pay over \$ 80,000.00 to the Sovereign State of Oklahoma who was not a party to the indictment and nor could it be. The District Court had no jurisdiction or authority to order Defendant to a certain amount of restitution, Federal or State.	Appellate Counsel ineffective	Document 321	Opening Brief at 49	Yes

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11	The sentencing and judgment for restitution to the State of Oklahoma for Calendar and Tax Years 1990 to 1995, 1999, and 2000 through 2007, must be vacated and set aside for whatever laws the Court relied upon which it did not identify, those State of Oklahoma laws, as imposed, are unconstitutional and in violation of the Fifth, Ninth, and Tenth Amendments.	In 1913 the States were found by Secretary of State Knoxs [sic] to have surrendered their retained power to tax income from whatever source derived to the United States, by way of and as adopted by Congress, in the direct language of the Sixteenth Amendment. The Trial and Sentencing Court ordered me to pay the State of Oklahoma over \$ 80,000.00 [sic] in restitution which because the State of Oklahoma, by way of the Sixteenth Amendment, no longer has any claim over taxing any adjusted gross income, any such statutes enacted by the State of Okalhoma [sic] are unconstitutional.	Appellate Counsel ineffective	Document 321	Opening Brief at 49	Yes
12	The sentence and judgment for restitution exceeds the referral jurisdiction proffered by the U.S. Attorney on June 15, 2009, and are in violation of the Fifth Amendment, Article III, § 2, 18 U.S.C. § 3231 and 26 U.S.C. § 7801.	The Restitution Order entered by the Trial and Sentencing Judge explained on April 23, 2010, and entered on April 28, 2010, exceeded the referral time period of 2000 through 2004. The time period included in the restitution order was 1990 through 1995, 1999, and 2000 through 2007.	Appellate Counsel ineffective	Document 321	Opening Brief at 46-50	Yes

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13	The sentence and judgment on all Six Counts must be vacated and set aside or corrected being in violation of Fifth Amendment Due Process clause and without any jurisdiction regarding restitution.	The Court ordered restitution in its sentence and judgment dated April 28, 2010. The Court cited no authority from either the Constitution or Congress authorizing it to order any amount of restitution for any tax year for Title 26 offenses, or Title 26 related offenses as all Six Counts are Title 26 offenses, or Title 26 related offenses. The District Court was without jurisdiction to order me pay any restitution.	Appellate Counsel ineffective			Yes
14	The sentence and judgment as to all Six Counts must be vacated, set aside, and corrected being in violation of Article III, § 2, 18 U.S.C. § 3231, in excess of the granted of Congressional Authority, in violation of the Fifth Amendment Due Process clause and equal protection component.	The proffered referral is for 2000 through 2004 and only involves my alleged tax liabilities on information and belief. The Court relied upon tax years 1990 to 1995, 1999, and 2000 through 2007 in its assessment of "Tax Loss" and restitution. There was no evidence of any tax evasion for 1990 through 1995 as the amounts in the assessment were generated through Bureau of Labor Statistics. 1999 was entirely the \$ 111,000.00 transaction with Hedberge and Shern testified he told him it was a donation. Relevant conduct means criminal relevant conduct not just failure to file or pay. I am aware of no evidence of criminal intent offered as to 1990 through 1995 and 1999. I think the same error of evasion of assessment verses [sic] payment found its way into Tax Loss and restitution.	Appellate Counsel ineffective	Document 321	Opening Brief at 46-50	Yes



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15	The indictment, conviction, sentence, and judgment on all Six Counts must be vacated and set aside being each entered in violation of the Fifth Amendment's indictment clause.	None of the Six Counts track the language of the alleged offended statute. Each Count alleges, or interpreted to mean, I was required by Act of Congress to file with a "proper" officer of the United States, a Form 1040 United States Individual Income Tax Return for years 2000 through 2005 which in Counts One, Two, Three, and Four, led to taxes being due and owing. The Tenth Circuit held this Form 1040 however was "divorced" from each of the Six Counts and "divorced" from 26 USC §§ 6012 and 7203. I was given no notice of the "divorce" finding. Each Count required proof of intent.	I was not given notice that Form 1040 was divorced from the Six Counts offense conduct so I was misled. In fact, I was specifically led Form 1040 was at the heart of each Count.		Opening Brief at 12-15; Reply Brief at 15-18	Yes
16	The indictment, conviction, sentence, and judgment on all Six Counts must be vacated and set aside being each entered in violation of the Fifth Amendments Due Process Clause.	I was given no notice Form 1040 was "divorced" from the offense conduct in all Six Counts. In fact, I was given notice the conduct in each of the Six Counts was inexorably linked to Form 1040 United States Individual Income Tax Return. My choice to waive Counsel, pre-trial defenses, trial defenses, including my right to present a good faith defense, were based upon my claim I did not act willfully in failing to file Form 1040s alleged in each Count. I would not have presented a 1040 good faith defense, or acted the way I did; had I known of the divorce theory.	I was not given notice that Form 1040 was divorced from the Six Counts offense conduct so I was misled. In fact, I was specifically led Form 1040 was at the heart of each Count.		Opening Brief at 12-19, 53; Reply Brief at 19-24	Yes

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17	The indictment, conviction, sentence, and judgment on all Six Counts must be vacated and set aside being entered in violation of my right to choose whether to testify under the Fifth Amendment.	Based upon my understanding each of the Six Counts were inexorably linked to the Form 1040 United States Individual Income Tax Return, and that same Form 1040 was inexorably linked to the Paperwork Reduction Acts through Form 1040 instructions and notices, I sought and was permitted by the Trial Court to present a good faith defense as to why I did not willfully fail to file the specified Form 1040. I never would have taken the witness stand and testified about why I did not willfully fail to file Form 1040 had I known it was divorced from each of the Grand Jury's Six Counts.	I was not given notice that Form 1040 was divorced from the Six Counts offense conduct so I was misled. In fact, I was specifically led Form 1040 was at the heart of each Count.	Documents 53, 54 and 262	Opening Brief at 12-23; Reply Brief at 19-24	Yes
18	The indictment, conviction, sentence, and judgment on all Six Counts must be vacated and set aside being each entered in violation of the Sixth Amendment Right to know the "nature" and "cause" of the accusations in each Count.	The Grand Jury alleged Form 1040 United States Individual Income Tax Return questions were central to each of the Six Counts. The Court discussed with me Form 1040 numerous times even ordering Two Bills of Particulars. The Form 1040 Instructions say I "must fill all the parts of the tax form that apply to me." The Tenth Circuit held in Affirming on Appeal that Form 1040 was divorced from the conduct alleged in each Count as well as "divorced" from the requirements of 26 USC §§ 6012 and 7203. Each Count is a specific intent offense.	I was not given notice that Form 1040 was divorced from the Six Counts offense conduct so I was misled. In fact, I was specifically led Form 1040 was at the heart of each Count.	Documents 8, 82, 105 and 166	Opening Brief at 12-19, 53; Reply Brief at 19-24	Yes

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19	The conviction, sentence, and judgment on all Six Counts must be vacated and set aside being in violation of my Sixth Amendment Right to call witnesses, cross examine witnesses and put on a defense	Both witnesses Brian Shern and Brian Miller testified I was required to file agency specified Form 1040 United States Individual Income Tax Returns as alleged in each Count. Each of the Six Counts were returned after only Brian Shern testified before the Grand Jury. The Trial Judge instructed the Jury Form 1040 did not and does violate the Paperwork Reduction Act. I testified, limited to around 90 minutes about 1040 and why I believed I was not required by any law to file Form 1040 to the Jury. I discussed Form 1040 numerous times with the Court. I would have proceeded differently had I known Form 1040 was "divorced" from the offense conduct duties and obligations.	I was not given notice that Form 1040 was divorced from the Six Counts offense conduct so I was misled. In fact, I was specifically led Form 1040 was at the heart of each Count.	Document 396 - Transcript of Testimony on 11/12/09	Opening Brief at 12-19, 40-45, 53; Reply Brief at 19-24	Yes
20	The conviction, sentence, and judgment on all Six Counts is in violation of the Fifth Amendment Due Process clause and notice component.	The Government argued and convinced the Tenth Circuit Form 1040 United States Individual Income Tax Returns is "divorced" from 26 U.S.C. §§ 6012 and 7203, statutes provided by the First Court Ordered Bill of Particulars. The Government had a duty to not mislead me about 26 U.S.C. § 6011 in the meaning of what the law required relied by the Grand Jury in the offense conduct alleged.	I was not given notice that Form 1040 was divorced from the Six Counts offense conduct so I was misled. In fact, I was specifically led Form 1040 was at the heart of each Count.		Opening Brief at 12-19, 53; Reply Brief at 19-24	Yes

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21	The conviction [sic], sentence, and judgment on all Six Counts must be vacated and set aside being in violation of the Fifth Amendment Due Process clause and notice component.	The Grand Jury alleged I willfully failed to do what the law required as the basis for each of its Six Counts. The Court ordered Two Bills of Particulars on what was meant by "required by law" and "regulations thereunder". The Government cited to to [sic] 26 U.S.C. § 6011 and 26 CFR § 1.6011-1 which misled me into a false understanding of the offense conduct applicable both as to the element of willfully and where the duties and obligations arose in the law. The decision by the Tenth Circuit, at the insistence [sic] of the Government, resulted in the Tenth Circuit divorcing Form 1040 from the Grand Jury's Six Counts and from 26 U.S.C. §§ 6012 and 7203.	I was not given notice that Form 1040 was divorced from the Six Counts offense conduct so I was misled. In fact, I was specifically led Form 1040 was at the heart of each Count.		Opening Brief at 12-19, 53	Yes
22	The conviction, sentence, and judgment on all Six Counts must be vacated and set aside for being in violation of Fifth Amendment Due Process clause.	26 U.S.C. § 6012 calls for "Returns with respect to income taxes under Subtitle A shall be made by the following" and directs individuals with an uncertain amount of gross income to so make. 26 U.S.C. § 6065 directs the Secretary of the Treasury to determine when an income tax return is to be verified. 26 CFR § 1.6065-1 directs that taxpayers should look to the Secretary's [sic] Form or instruction to determine whether any return must be verified. 26 CFR § 1.6012-1(a)(6) directs use of Form 1040. 26 U.S.C. § 6011(a) requires use of prescribed Forms of Return. If Form 1040 is divorced from from [sic] the obligations at issue in all Six Counts then the Secretary has not made any request to file any return of income tax to be verified. If I was not to file a verified return then I was not required by law to file anything reporting any return of income tax with the IRS. Dismissal for failure to state offenses is demanded.	I was not given notice that Form 1040 was divorced from the Six Counts offense conduct so I was misled. In fact, I was specifically led Form 1040 was at the heart of each Count.	Documents 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65 and 66	Opening Brief at 12-19, 53	Yes

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23	The conviction, sentence, and judgment as to Count One is in violation of the Fifth Amendment Due Process clause.	18 U.S.C. § 371 is unconstitutionally vague and ambiguous, subject two [sic] distinctly different constructions applicable to two different constructions, with one construction being inexorably linked to Form 1040 United States Individual Income Tax Returns, and the other being "divorced" as held by the Tenth Circuit.	I was not given notice that Form 1040 was divorced from the Six Counts offense conduct so I was misled. In fact, I was specifically led Form 1040 was at the heart of each Count.		Opening Brief at 12-20, 53	Yes
24	The conviction, sentence, and judgment as to Counts Two, Three, and Four, are in violation of the Fifth Amendment Due Process clause.	26 U.S.C. § 7201 is unconstitutionally vague ambiguous, subject to two distinctly different constructions applicable to two different constructions, with one construction being inexorably linked to Form 1040 United States Individual Income Tax Returns, and the other being "divorced" as held by the Tenth Circuit.	I was not given notice that Form 1040 was divorced from the Six Counts offense conduct so I was misled. In fact, I was specifically led Form 1040 was at the heart of each Count.		Opening Brief at 12-24, 53	Yes

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25	The conviction, sentence, and judgment as to Counts Five and Six, are in violation of the Fifth Amendment Due Process clause.	26 U.S.C. § 7203 is unconstitutionally vague and ambiguous, subject to two distinctly different constructions applicable to two different constructions, with one construction being inexorably linked to Form 1040 United States Individual Income Tax Returns, and the other being "divorced" as held by the Tenth Circuit.	I was not given notice that Form 1040 was divorced from the Six Counts offense conduct so I was misled. In fact, I was specifically led Form 1040 was at the heart of each Count.		Opening Brief at 12-19, 53	Yes
26	The conviction, sentence, and judgment as to all Six Counts are in violation of the Fifth Amendment Due Process clause and must be vacated or set aside.	26 U.S.C. §§ 1,6011, 6012(a)(1), 6091(a), 6091(b), 6151, as applied to the conduct alleged in each Count against me, are each unconstitutionally vague and ambiguous, each being subject to two different constructions applicable to two different constructions, with one construction being inexorably linked to Form 1040 United States Individual Income Tax Returns, and the other being "divorced" as held by the Tenth Circuit.	I was not given notice that Form 1040 was divorced from the Six Counts offense conduct so I was misled. In fact, I was specifically led Form 1040 was at the heart of each Count.		Opening Brief at 12-19, 53	Yes

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27	The conviction, sentence, and judgment on all Six Counts must be vacated and set aside for being in violation of the Fifth Amendment Due Process Clause.	26 CFR §§ 1.6011-1(a), 1.6012(a)(6), 1.6091-2 (2000 through 2004) and 1.6091-2(2005), as applied to the conduct alleged in each Count against me, are each unconstitutionally vague and ambiguous, each being subject to two different constructions applicable to two different constructions, with one construction being inexorably linked to Form 1040 United States Individual Income Tax Returns, and the other being "divorced" from both "tax returns" and Form 1040 as held by the Tenth Circuit.	I was not given notice that Form 1040 was divorced from the Six Counts offense conduct so I was misled. In fact, I was specifically led Form 1040 was at the heart of each Count.		Opening Brief at 12-19, 53	Yes
28	The referral, conviction, sentence, and judgment on all Six Counts must be vacated and set aside for being in violation of the Fifth Amendment Due Process Clause.	Form 1040 United States Individual Income Tax Returns, as the Secretary of the Treasury and Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Congress, and numerous Courts, prior to the decision by the Tenth Circuit in this case, each say is the request for information at 26 U.S.C. §§ 6011 and 6012(a)(1), and that such Form 1040 is subject to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1980 and 1995. The Grand Jury's alleged Form 1040 failed to display compliance with 44 U.S.C. §§ 3506(c)(1)(B)(i), (ii), (iii), (I), (II), (III), (IV), and (V), 3507, and 3512(a)(1) and (2), as well as OMB regulations 5 CFR § 1320.8(b). The term "penalty" is defined at 44 U.S.C. § 3502(14) to mean "punishment" by a Court and "revocation, suspension . . . or denial of a . . . right .."	Appellate Counsel ineffective	Documents 53, 54 and 262	Opening Brief 14-23, 53; Reply Brief at 19-25	Yes

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29	The referral, indictment, conviction, sentence, and judgment on all Six Counts must be vacated and set aside being in violation of the Fifth Amendment Due Process clause and its equal protection component.	Congress directed at 44 U.S.C. § 3512(a) no law withstood the public protection from penalty ("Notwithstanding any other provision of law .. ") and that the Form seeking information or asking questions must display a "valid [OMB] control number assigned by the Director in accordance with this subchapter." The Tenth Circuit and District Court held laws do withstand the public protection provision, including 18 U.S.C. § 371 [Count One], and 26 U.S.C. § 7201 [Counts Two, Three and Four], and 26 U.S.C. § 7203 [Counts Five and Six] [lessor included to Counts Two, Three, Four](see Doc. 104). Form 1040 does not display a control number issued in accordance with the PRA. The Judges at both Courts have ex post facto created a form of legislative entrapment unsupported by Congress.	Appellate Counsel ineffective	Documents 53, 54 and 262	Opening Brief 14-23, 53; Reply Brief at 19-25	Yes
30	The conviction, sentence, and judgment on all Six counts must be vacated and set aside for being in violation of the Sixth Amendment Jury Trial Right.	At trial, the Judge intervened on my claimed and exercised right to a jury trial on the element of willfully, as to each Count, by instructing the jury as a matter of fact and law he had found Form 1040 did not and does not violate the Paperwork Reduction Act -- such instruction being erroneous as to its place in the jury trial, and was constitutionally error, as well as error both legally and factually. At sentencing the Trial Judge relied upon the claim the Jury had rejected my good faith PRA defense and applied that conclusion to all years 1990 to 1995, 1999, and 2000 through 2007 under its assertion of "relevant" conduct and tax loss.	Appellate Counsel ineffective	Document 262	Opening Brief 14-23, 53; Reply Brief at 19-25	Yes



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31	The referral, indictment, conviction, sentence, and judgment on all Six Counts must be vacated and set aside being in violation of the Fifth Amendment.	I was actively misled by the Secretary of the Treasury and Commissioner of the Internal Revenue's Form 1040 U.S. Individual Income Tax Returns, their 1040 instructions, and the U.S. Department of Justice's and those of its Attorneys and Agents of the Secretary of the Treasury, who asserted for the years at issue in each of the Six Counts that under 26 U.S.C. §§ 6001, 6011, 6012(a), and their regulations, Form 1040 U.S. Individual Income Tax Returns use was mandatory and subject to the public protection of the Paperwork Reduction Act. I relied upon each representation made in Form 1040 and its instructions, as well as the Form 83I application submitted to the Office of Management and Budget IRS's compliance officer or delegate which was reasonable under the circumstances of the duties and obligations at issue. There is clear and unmistakable evidence each of these persons in office were, at different stages, responsible for interpreting, administering, or enforcing the law defining the offenses.	I was not given notice that Form 1040 was divorced from the requirement of §§ 6011 and 6012, and their regulations. With such notice I would have, with benefit of Counsel, defended with "entrapment by estoppel"	Documents 262 and 396 - Transcript of Testimony on 11/12/09	Opening Brief 14-23, 53; Reply Brief at 19-25	Yes

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32	The indictment, conviction, sentence, and judgment on all Six Counts must be vacated and set aside for being in violation of the Fifth Amendment Due Process Cl.	The Secretary of the Treasury or Commissioner of Internal Revenue failed to publish compliance with 5 U.S.C. § 552, adversely [sic] affecting my liberty and property interests. Not only did the Grand Jury alleged conduct I was required by law to perform for each Calendar or Tax Year in each of the Six Counts, but they also directed I was to accomplish filing Form 1040 with a "proper" official which necessarily means at a place "fixed" by law. No such place was "fixed" by law, as I understand it, and I was given no identity of either the name of the "proper" official was or is, and or any title of such officer or position to the best of my knowledge.	Appellate Counsel ineffective	Document 396 - Transcript of Testimony on 11/12/09	Opening Brief at 18	Yes
33	The conviction, sentence, and judgment as to Counts Two, Three, and Four, must be set aside being in violation of the Fifth and Sixth Amendment, as well as Article III, § 2 and 18 U.S.C. § 3231	The Grand Jury alleged conduct of attempting to evade assessment in Counts Two, Three, and Four, but the Government switched these Counts to evasion of payment, or joined them as a single crime of both evasion of assessment and payment, convincing the Trial Court to instruct the Jury that the crimes they were to consider in each of these three Counts was evasion of payment only. The Supreme Court recently, but after the Tenth Circuit's decision in this case explained in <i>Kawashima v. Holder</i> , 182 L.Ed 2d 1,10 (2.12.2012) Section 7201 announces two separate and distinct offenses, not one. I was convicted of the offense of attempted evasion of payment, not assessment. Gifts are not exempt from payment of taxes but from an assessment of a tax liability. Fact Jury was to decide whether payments were gifts or not shows Count 2, 3, 4 were alleged assessment and not payment offenses under § 7201. Jury instructed on different offense	Appellate Counsel ineffective		Opening Brief at 35- 37; Reply Brief at 24- 25	Yes

#	Asserted Ground for Relief	Asserted Grounds for Relief: Facts	Assertion re Raised or Why Not Raised Below	Raised in Criminal Prosecution	Raised on Appeal	Could Have been Raised
34	The conviction, sentence, and judgment on Count Four must be vacated and set aside for being in violation of the Fifth and Sixth Amendment.	The Government switched or alleged in Count Four a substantial tax liability that hinged on two alleged affirmative acts that the § 250,000 transaction between me and Mr. Turner did not cause or was not connected to. This in addition to and in conjunction with the switch in instructions from evasion of assessment to evasion of payment raised in Ground Thirty-Three that led to the conviction in Count Four.	Appellate Counsel ineffective		Opening Brief at 7- 8, 37, 48	Yes
35	The indictment, conviction, sentence, and judgment on Count One must be vacated and set aside in violation of the Fifth Amendment Due Process Clause and in violation of the statute of limitations set forth at 26 U.S.C. § 6531.	Count One alleges a conspiracy to defraud the IRS and not the offense of evade, defeat "any tax or the payment thereof." Count One alleges the unlawful agreement was entered into in 2000, Doc.2, ¶ 19, and alleges its first act in furtherance of the conspiracy's object occurred on June 24, 2003, see ¶ 18. The Court determined at sentencing the meeting between Dr. Roberts, Mr. Stilley, and Defendant in late 1999 is where the common cause began. 26 U.S.C. § 6531 provides a Three Year statute of limitations unless the "object of the conspiracy is to attempt in any manner" to evade or defeat any tax or the payment thereof." The Jury was improperly instructed as to the overt acts and their time periods as the late 1999 or 2000 agreement alleged was not filed within § 6531's 3 year limitation. Alternatively the Jury was improperly instructed as to the overt acts they must unanimously decide within Three years from the date of indictment.	Appellate Counsel ineffective	Document 260 (stricken)	Opening Brief at 35, 53	Yes

#	Asserted Ground for Relief	Asserted Grounds for Relief: Facts	Assertion re Raised or Why Not Raised Below	Raised in Criminal Prosecution	Raised on Appeal	Could Have been Raised
36	The indictment, conviction, sentence, and judgment on Count Two must be vacated and set aside for being in violation of the Six Year Statute of limitation and in violation of the Fifth Amendment Due Process clause.	Count Two alleged attempted tax evasion beginning in Calendar and Tax Year 2000 and for Tax Year 2000. The offense conduct alleged affirmative acts of attempted evasion of assessment but the Court at the direction of the Government switched the offense to attempted evasion of payment. Ground 33 is incorporated herein as if set forth word for word. The prosecution must be brought within Six Years of the completion of the offense, which for attempted evasion of assessment is April 15, 2001 in Count Two. Count Two under 26 U.S.C. § 6531(2) must be brought prior to April 15, 2007. It was filed on March 10, 2009 or more than 6 years.	Appellate Counsel ineffective	Document 260 (stricken)	Opening Brief at 35, 53	Yes
37	The referral proffered, indictment, conviction, sentencing, and judgment on all Six Counts must be vacated and set aside for being the work product of impermissible selective prosecution in violation of equal protections of the law and Due Process under the Fifth Amendment.	I moved to dismiss based upon selective prosecution claims that the U.S. Attorney in conclusory fashion opposed and the District Judge denied finding I had not presented any evidence to support my claim. Sometime in 2012, the Press released information it had obtained from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue that more than 33,000 people were not referred or criminally charged with tax evasion during the time period of 2009 through 2011. I was never made aware of such offer or made such offer by any proper officer of the United States. Another new release reported that almost 2.5 million people filed false and fraudulent Tax Returns. It is widely reported over 13 Million illegals reside and earn income in the United States not filing tax returns or pay taxes. Almost all illegal drug dealers neither report or pay on	Acknowledges that this was raised below. Asserts government withheld evidence or had not compiled the information in a manner that made it discoverable. Appellate otherwise was ineffective for failing to raise and this deficiency was prejudicial.	Document 65 and 66	No	Yes

#	Asserted Ground for Relief	Asserted Grounds for Relief: Facts	Assertion re Raised or Why Not Raised Below	Raised in Criminal Prosecution	Raised on Appeal	Could Have been Raised
38	The indictment, conviction, sentence, judgment, and affirmance by the Tenth Circuit on appeal, must be vacated and set aside for being obtained and maintained in violation of the Fifth Amendment Due Process clause, and equal protections.	The indictment, conviction, sentence, and judgment were each obtained based on the element of willfully which was inexorably linked to Form 1040. The Tenth Circuit divorced Form 1040 from any offense conduct related to all Six Counts and both 26 U.S.C. §§ 6012 and 7203. Many other cases brought by the Government and even some heard on appeal inexorably linked Form 1040 to the offense conduct both at the District Court stages and on appeal. Switching to divorced shows even more evidence of selective prosecution.	I was not given notice that Form 1040 was divorced from the Six Counts offense conduct so I was misled. In fact, I was specifically led Form 1040 was at the heart of each Count.	Documents 65, 66 and 396 (Transcript of Testimony on 11/12/09 at p. 2853)	Opening Brief at 12-19, 53	Yes

#	Asserted Ground for Relief	Asserted Grounds for Relief: Facts	Assertion re Raised or Why Not Raised Below	Raised in Criminal Prosecution	Raised on Appeal	Could Have been Raised
39	The sentence and judgment on all Six Counts respectively must be vacated and set aside being in violation of the Eighth Amendment as cruel and unusual punishment	I relied upon the Grand Jury's alleged offenses conduct based on Form 1040 U.S. Individual Income Tax Return being inexorably linked to each Count and including the obligation alleged in Counts Two, Three, and Four to return any tax due and owing. The Secretary of the Treasury and CIR instructs the public that unless Form 1040 complies with the PRA not to provide the information for or sought on that Form. In addition to Ground 31's claim of "entrapment by estoppel" defense, the Sentencing Judge should have taken into consideration the 1040 instructions under its 3553 factors and downward departed. Instead, the Court sentenced me to 15 years in prison running Counts One, Two and Three, consecutive to each other and concurrent with Counts Four, Five and Six. For a Tax System the CIR says is so complex in the 1040 instructions, and where millions are not ever criminally charged for filing false and fraudulent returns, and evading Taxes, See Grounds 37 and 38, imposing a 15 year sentence and almost \$ 700,000 in restitution on these facts seems simply cruel and unusal [sic].	Appellate Counsel ineffective	Document 396 - (Transcript of Testimony on 11/12/09 at p. 2853)	Opening Brief at 45-53	Yes

#	Asserted Ground for Relief	Asserted Grounds for Relief: Facts	Assertion re Raised or Why Not Raised Below	Raised in Criminal Prosecution	Raised on Appeal	Could Have been Raised
40	The referral, indictment, conviction, and sentence on all Six Counts must be vacated and set aside being in violation of the First Amendment Right to both Freedom of Speech, Freedom to Associate [sic], and Freedom of Religious Exercise.	I did exactly what Congress, The Secretary of Treasury and CIR instructs the public to do when a information collection like Form 1040, is circulated to the public and does not provide the information required by the PRA. I had developed a public accessable [sic] for free web page that exposed the PRA violations on Form 1040. The Grand Jury alleged my ministry intended to get rid of the IRS. Agent Miller testified Bondage Breaker's Ministry was a business to get rid of the IRS. The Sentencing Judge found I had received to [sic] numerous to count donations. The decision to pursue and prosecute me was selective and based upon my outspoken and very public speech, association with others, including attorneys, intending to chill any discussion regarding the PRA and Form 1040. Also, entrapment by estoppel in Grounds 31 plays a significant role.	I was not given notice that Form 1040 was divorced from the Six Counts offense conduct so I was misled. In fact, I was specifically led Form 1040 was at the heart of each Count.	Documents 65 and 66	Opening Brief at 14-23; Reply Brief at 19-24	Yes

#	Asserted Ground for Relief	Asserted Grounds for Relief: Facts	Assertion re Raised or Why Not Raised Below	Raised in Criminal Prosecution	Raised on Appeal	Could Have been Raised
41	The indictment, conviction, sentence and judgment on all Six Counts must be vacated and set aside being in violation of the Fifth Amendment Due Process clause and Self-incrimination Clause.	The tax system today is far more advanced than it was when the 1927 decision in U.S. v. Sullivan, 274 U.S. 259 (1927) was made. Today, the United States used the information it gathers for far more than to determine a tax liability on Form 1040. Sometime in 2006-07 the Tax Division began a "tax-defier" initiative [sic] which expanded use of information sought on Form 1040 beyond that of calculating taxes. The current use of the information on Form 1040 is not disclosed on the Form 1040 and there is no mention of how the information would be used regarding persons recognized by the IRS as in business to get rid of them as required by 44 U.S.C. § 3506(c)(1)(B)(iii)(II). Any admission of any payment or source clearly under the Governments view of my business from 2000 to present would be incriminating to me.	Appellate Counsel ineffective	Documents 59 and 60	Opening Brief at 15-19, 23	Yes



#	Asserted Ground for Relief	Asserted Grounds for Relief: Facts	Assertion re Raised or Why Not Raised Below	Raised in Criminal Prosecution	Raised on Appeal	Could Have been Raised
42	The sentence was almost double [sic] of what the PSR recommended [sic] in violation of the Fifth Amendment Due Process clause and equal protection component.	Todd Gollihare recommended I be given approximately 8 years in prison, and the Trial and Sentencing Judge almost doubled to 180 months. The Sentence is inconsistent with other sentences involving similar facts in Tax prosecutions. Notwithstanding [sic] the millions apparently who have not even been with Title 26 crime for filing false and fraudulent tax returns, or the 33,000 who were not charged with evasion about shipping money overseas and hiding it there, I point out in Ground 37, in Ground 38 I point out Mr. McGinness's case in the Northern District recently and would also draw this Court's attention to U.S. v. Schiff, 379 F.3d 621 (9th Cir. 2004) where Mr. Schiff, for his second conviction of tax crimes had over \$ 4.2 million in loss or restitution advising others by book not to pay taxes received 12 years and 11 contempt citations.	Appellate Counsel ineffective		Opening Brief at 45- 53	Yes
43	The sentence and judgment on Counts Five and Six involving tax loss and restitution to both the United States and State of Oklahoma must be vacated, set aside, and corrected, for being in violation of the Fifth and Sixth Amendment.	The Grand Jury did not indict me in Counts Five and Six for willful failure to pay any tax for years 2002 and 2004. They charged me with willful failure to make or file an individual income tax return identified by the Grand Jury as Form 1040. The Jury's verdict on these Two Counts did not find, or was asked to find, any tax liability was owed for years 2002 and 2004. The Sentencing Judge relied [sic] upon the "gross income" argued by the Government to then calculate 20% for those years its Tax Loss calculations. The Court then used these same amounts to order restitution as far as I can tell.	Appellate Counsel ineffective		Opening Brief at 45- 53	Yes

#	Asserted Ground for Relief	Asserted Grounds for Relief: Facts	Assertion re Raised or Why Not Raised Below	Raised in Criminal Prosecution	Raised on Appeal	Could Have been Raised
44	The sentence and judgment as to Counts Two, Three, and Four, must vacated, set aside, and corrected being unreasonable and in violation of the Fifth Amendment Due Process clause.	The Sentencing Commission advises this Court that "tax loss" only includes interest and penalties in notes under USSG 2T1.1. for "evasion of payment" cases under §§ 7201 and 7203. As far as I can tell the Court used interest and penalties to calculate its total income which it then multiplied by 20% to arrive [sic] at almost \$ 300,000.00 in "tax loss". The Court's total "tax loss" was totalled [sic] to be just slightly over \$ 1 Million which triggered a base offense of 22 points. Had the Court not used interest and penalty 20% of a little over \$ 1 Million would be a little over \$ 200,000.00 in the Court's Tax Loss calculations attributable to me before it added Stilleys and Turners leaving my "total" loss numbers to be less than \$1 Million and in the Tax Table at 20 instead of 22 resulting in a range of 121 to 151 months. By removing Turner's \$ 250,000 the tax loss also drops significantly. Reducing the amount by Hedberge's \$ 111,000 reduces the amount even more.	Appellate Counsel ineffective		Opening Brief at 45-53	Yes
45	The indictment, conviction, sentence, and judgment must be vacated and set aside on all Six Counts for being in violation of the Fifth Amendment Due Process Clause.	The Tenth Circuit affirmed each of the Six Counts of Conviction only after broadening the Grand Jury's offense conduct to exclude specified Form 1040. The Tenth Circuit also affirmed each Count on a theory of law not presented to the Grand Jury, me, the Petit Jury, or Trial Judge, and that is unsupported by Congress's own choice of statutory language	This Ground could not have been raised on appeal as it evolved from the Tenth Circuit's decision dated 10.26.11.		Opening Brief at 45-53	Yes

#	Asserted Ground for Relief	Asserted Grounds for Relief: Facts	Assertion re Raised or Why Not Raised Below	Raised in Criminal Prosecution	Raised on Appeal	Could Have been Raised
46	The indictment, conviction, sentence, and judgment on all Six Counts is in violation of the Fifth Amendment Due Process clause.	The Grand Jury alleged each Count hinged-either on me being required by law, or required to file a Form 1040 United States Individual Income Tax Return, or refraining from filing Form 1040s and the Government argued the requirement to file Form 1040 Tax Returns does not involve Treasury Regulations in their case in chief. After the First Bill of Particulars and the Government Trial Brief referred to 26 U.S.C. §§ 6011, 7203, or "regulations thereunder," the Trial Judge ordered a Second Bill of Particulars requiring disclosure of all regulations triggering the duties and obligations at issue in each Count. After Trial, the Court denied my Motion for New Trial regarding its Jury instruction on Form 1040 and the PRA holding the requirement to file is not a regulatory requirement. However, the Tenth Circuit on appeal held the requirement to file is governed 26 CFR 1.6091-2 quoting the 2005 version and 26 U.S.C. § 6091(a)'s regulatory command of Congress to the Secretary. The Jury's verdict on willful elements is invalid.	Appellate Counsel ineffective		Opening Brief at 12-13; Reply Brief at 15-18	Yes

#	Asserted Ground for Relief	Asserted Grounds for Relief: Facts	Assertion re Raised or Why Not Raised Below	Raised in Criminal Prosecution	Raised on Appeal	Could Have been Raised
47	The conviction, sentence, and judgment as to all Six Counts must be vacated and set aside in violation of Article I, § 9, Cl. 3's Ex Post Fact Clause and Fifth Amendment Due Process clause.	Congress directs "Tax Returns" are to be delivered according to 26 U.S.C. § 6091(b), not § 6091(a). The Tenth Circuit held otherwise. In its ruling the Tenth Circuit identified Treasury Regulation they relied upon in upholding the jury verdict on each Count was 26 CFR § 1.6091-2 with the exact words from the 2005 version. The Grand Jury proffered referral was for Calendar and Tax Year 2000 through 2004. The Grand Jury's offense conduct in each Count began in the year 2000 and only Count Four and part of Count Six could be affected by the 2005 changes to 1.6091-2. 26 CFR § 1.6091-2 (2000 through 2004) required deliver of Form 1040 to the district director office in Baltimore Maryland, which the Tenth Circuit said was abolished. In 1998. All Six Counts are specific intent charges.	This Ground could not have been raised on appeal as it evolved from the Tenth Circuit's decision dated 10.26.11.		Opening Brief at 10-13; Reply Brief at 15-18	Yes

#	Asserted Ground for Relief	Asserted Grounds for Relief: Facts	Assertion re Raised or Why Not Raised Below	Raised in Criminal Prosecution	Raised on Appeal	Could Have been Raised
48	The conviction, sentence, and judgment as to all Six Counts must be vacated and set aside being in violation of the Fifth Amendment Due Process clause and Article I, § 9, Cl. 3's prohibition of Ex Post Facto Laws.	I made the Court aware of my defense regarding donations and gifts at Doc. 55,56, and the Duberstein decision by the Supreme Court in 1960. The term donation appears in Count One's allegations. The Court waited to define "gift" during Trial. The Tenth Circuit agreed "gift" is not defined by Congress. No mention of "donation" appears in the Appeal order. I was unaware of the Court's definition of gift until trial. I was also unaware of the Court's all or none treatment of each transaction at issue for the Jury to consider at the times the transaction occurred. I would not have proceeded on the term "gift" had I known of the Court's definition. I also would have consulted Counsel on the meaning of gift or donation prior to participating in any such transactions. I never waived my Sixth Amendment Right to Counsel knowing the Court's definitions. I certainly would not have gone to trial or planned a defense knowing the Court's meaning.	Appellate Counsel ineffective	Documents 53, 54 and 262	Opening Brief at 35-37 and 39-45	Yes

#	Asserted Ground for Relief	Asserted Grounds for Relief: Facts	Assertion re Raised or Why Not Raised Below	Raised in Criminal Prosecution	Raised on Appeal	Could Have been Raised
49	The indictment, conviction, sentence, and judgment on all Six Counts must be vacated and set aside being in violation of the Fifth Amendment Due Process clause and its equal protection component.	The Government was allowed to say and do whatever it wanted for over 5 years, presenting number of witnesses, many Grand Juries, a Three week Trial, Three day sentencing hearing, all of which created thousands of pages of transcripts, hundreds of docket entries, and the Tenth Circuit prohibited Mr. Barringer from exceeding 14,000 words in my direct appeal. The Tenth Circuit then refused to address issues not fully developed, without identifying what they were. Had Mr. Barringer not been limited to 14,000 words, he could have more fully developed the issues which would have produced a different outcome on the appeal. I am unable to say what those issues would have been without the benefit of Counsel. However. I claim for purpose of this Ground that all the Grounds raised 1 through 76 are Grounds that either should have been raised or were not evolved yet due to the Tenth Circuit's decision changing so many issues below.	Either this Ground was not available to Counsel or Appellate Counsel was ineffective	No	No	No

#	Asserted Ground for Relief	Asserted Grounds for Relief: Facts	Assertion re Raised or Why Not Raised Below	Raised in Criminal Prosecution	Raised on Appeal	Could Have been Raised
50	The indictment, convictions, sentence, and judgment on all Six Counts are in violation of the Powers enumerated to the United States by the Constitution and render the United States' power to make anything a crime vacated due to suspending my rights to a full and fair appeal and my right to seek a Writ of Habeas Corpus fully and fairly.	I sought a 50 page extension to file Memorandum Brief in of this Motion to which Judge Friot denied on January 4, 2013. I sought through Appellate Counsel permission to file an appeal brief not to exceed 28,000 words and was denied. The Tenth Circuit used the fact my appeal brief failed to fully develop [sic] my issues on appeal limiting its ruling to 8 issues and in those 8 issues it pointed to defects in how the issue was framed, shaped, or shown, leading to how it ultimately ruled. The Tenth Circuit has for 6 years refused to address the merits of my public protection claims regarding Form 1040's obvious defects regarding the Paperwork Reduction Act mandates of Congress.	This Ground was not available as it derives from the Court's decision to limit the length of my Memorandum in this proceeding and derives from events occurring in the Tenth Circuit's decision.	Documents 53 and 54	Opening Brief at 14-23	Yes

#	Asserted Ground for Relief	Asserted Grounds for Relief: Facts	Assertion re Raised or Why Not Raised Below	Raised in Criminal Prosecution	Raised on Appeal	Could Have been Raised
51	The referral, indictment, conviction, sentence, and judgment on all Six Counts must be vacated and set aside being in violation of the Fifth Amendment.	Congress, in the Restructuring and Reform Act of 1998, at § 3445, amended 26 U.S.C. § 6334(e)(2) by directing certain levy issues be performed only by "district director or district director of the IRS". The Tenth Circuit held in my direct appeal that §1001 of the same Restructuring and Reform Act abolished the posit- [sic] of district director and the place of Internal Revenue Districts, called for by 26 U.S.C. §§ 7514 and 7621. The President is still required to establish convenient Internal Revenue Districts and the Secretary is still required to establish by seal office of district directors notwithstanding the Restructuring and Reform Act. Congress relies upon the districts called for at § 7621 for where "Tax Returns" are required to be filed at 26 U.S.C. § 6091(b), and the authority to canvas such districts at 26 U.S.C. § 7601. The Tenth Circuit did however find no such districts or directors existed for all relevant times of the indictment per-se. Recently, the Tenth Circuit held the IRS is existing under 26 CFR § 601.101 which implicates both districts and directors.	Either this Ground was not available to Counsel or Appellate Counsel was ineffective		Opening Brief at 8-12	Yes



#	Asserted Ground for Relief	Asserted Grounds for Relief: Facts	Assertion re Raised or Why Not Raised Below	Raised in Criminal Prosecution	Raised on Appeal	Could Have been Raised
52	The conviction, sentence and judgment, on all Six Counts must be vacated and set aside due to being in violation of the Fifth Amendment Due Process.	In June, 1998, Congress enacted the Restructuring and Reform Act of 1998. On January 26, 2004, a low level official named Donna Meadors issued a "Summons" to me and Bondage Breaker's Ministries under a name of "Area Director" without having obtained from an "appropriate high-level Treasury official" in writing that such official "reasonably believes" my ministry may be in violation, as stated in 26 U.S.C. § 7611(a)(2)(A) and (B), carrying on an unrelated trade or business, or otherwise engaged in activities subject to taxation under Title 26. Since 1998, or soon thereafter, no such "appropriate high-level Treasury official" has existed to authorize the summons power regarding Bondage Breaker's Ministries. Recently, the IRS disclosed publicly no such treasury official existed satisfying the rule on ministry audits. Mr. Shern relied upon Ms. Meadors unlawfully obtained information to obtain a search warrant on September 15, 2005. The fruits of the Search were relied upon at Trial.	I was misled into believing Donna Meadors was authorized as she appeared with Michael Gregory and at no time did either inform me they had not been authorized by an "appropriate high level Treasury-official"	Documents 74, 75 and 144	Opening Brief at 23, 26-27; Reply Brief at 7-11	Yes

#	Asserted Ground for Relief	Asserted Grounds for Relief: Facts	Assertion re Raised or Why Not Raised Below	Raised in Criminal Prosecution	Raised on Appeal	Could Have been Raised
53	The conviction on all Six counts [sic] must be vacated and set aside for being in violation of Sixth Amendment Right to a Jury Trial.	The Trial Judge, over my objection, allowed Agent Brian Miller, to summarize to the jury what it had heard as a 13th Juror. Miller's testimony as to whether Count Four's \$250,000.00 transaction between me and Mr. Turner was treated as Gross Income in 2005 influenced the Jury improperly and no other person testified about the transaction but Mr. Turner and myself. Even if the transaction became income when I stopped being able to make payments in 2008, the \$250,000.00 would never have been considered income in 2005 under case law I am aware of. A summary witness should not be able to decide for a jury at trial whether a transaction is or is not a loan the way Miller did. Count Four has no duty to file a tax return without the \$250,000 as income.	Appellate Counsel ineffective	Document 150 and 168	Opening Brief at 37	Yes
54	Conviction on Counts One, Two, Three, and Four must be vacated and set aside, for being in violation of the Fifth Amendment Due Process clause.	The Trial Judge gave the Jury an instruction, on its duty to deliberate and that after the Jury was deadlocked over two days he gave the Jury an Allen instruction which immediately resulted in a verdict of guilty on all Counts. After almost three days of being hung the Court should have declared the jury hung and proceeded according to that decision.	Appellate Counsel ineffective		No	Yes

#	Asserted Ground for Relief	Asserted Grounds for Relief: Facts	Assertion re Raised or Why Not Raised Below	Raised in Criminal Prosecution	Raised on Appeal	Could Have been Raised
55	The sentence and judgment of 15 years on all Six Counts must be vacated and set aside, and corrected, being in violation of the Fifth Amendment Due Process clause and its equal protection component.	After I was sentenced to 15 years and ordered to pay over \$ 770,000, the Northern Judicial District sentenced Mr. McGinness of the HOW foundation to 15 months and ordered him to pay over \$300,000 in restitution to the IRS. McGinness filed false tax returns for at least 8 years on information and belief failing to report more than \$ 1.4 million. This information was reported in the Tulsa World News Paper. I exercised my right to a Jury Trial. McGinness chose a Judge Trial where he was the only witness pleaing [sic] guilty to the best of my knowledge and belief. Exercising a Fifth and Sixth Amendment right to Jury Trial does not warrant Ten times the sentence of one who does not. The sentence is also contrary to 18 U.S.C. § 3553(a)(6) and is unwarranted.	Either this Ground was not available to Counsel or Appellate Counsel was ineffective		Opening Brief at 45-53	Yes

#	Asserted Ground for Relief	Asserted Grounds for Relief: Facts	Assertion re Raised or Why Not Raised Below	Raised in Criminal Prosecution	Raised on Appeal	Could Have been Raised
56	The conviction, sentence and judgment, on all Six Counts must be vacated and set aside being in violation of the Fifth Amendment Due Process clause and its equal protection component involving the tax laws of the United States.	The Trial Judge's jury instruction on the meaning of income and gift led to a result contrary to the law. The Judge at trial directed the jury, and at sentencing relied upon his same direction, that if I did anything for anyone that gave me money whether the anything occurred before or after the money was given, and with no time limitations, that that money was entirely taxable gross income. However, if I did nothing for that money then, and only then, was that transaction entirely excludable. Because the Court acknowledged I received donations for my mission, the all or none, or in for a penny, in for a pound approach, produced results that could not be produced in Tax Court. The sentencing judge relied upon the errant instruction to the jury to fix both tax loss and restitution. The "tax imposed" does not change in a criminal case.	Appellate Counsel ineffective	Document 262	Opening Brief at 35-37	Yes

#	Asserted Ground for Relief	Asserted Grounds for Relief: Facts	Assertion re Raised or Why Not Raised Below	Raised in Criminal Prosecution	Raised on Appeal	Could Have been Raised
57	The conviction, sentence, and judgment on all Six Counts must be vacated and set aside being in violation of my Sixth Amendment Right to Counsel.	On April 22, 2009, the Trial Judge, for purpose of that stage of the case, accepted my waiver of Counsel "subject to the limitations you have described." I did not understand the offenses in Counts Two, Three, or Four were evasion of payment or assessment or how one could go for 9 years. I also was never informed the offense conduct was divorced from Form 1040 in each Count. I further did not understand the requirement to deliver a "Tax Return" fell under 26 U.S.C. § 6091(a), instead of § 6091(b), where Congress placed it. I did not understand 26 CFR § 1.6091-2(2005) applied to years 2000 through 2004 in light of 26 U.S.C. § 7805(b)'s prohibition against retroactive application of Treasury Regulations. At no time prior to Trial did the Court inform me that it had found Form 1040 did not violate the PRA which highly prejudiced my choice on which of my defense options for Trial I chose. The Court also did not provide its definition of gift or donation prior to Trial which also prejudiced my choice on how to proceed at trial. I did not voluntarily, knowingly, and intelligently waive my Sixth Amendment right to Trial Counsel.	Appellate Counsel ineffective		Opening Brief at 39-45; Reply Brief at 26-27	Yes

#	Asserted Ground for Relief	Asserted Grounds for Relief: Facts	Assertion re Raised or Why Not Raised Below	Raised in Criminal Prosecution	Raised on Appeal	Could Have been Raised
58	The conviction, sentence, and judgment on all Six Counts must be vacated and set aside being in violation of my Sixth Amendment Right to Counsel.	At hearing on 4.22.09 Trial Judge conditionally accepted a waiver of Counsel from me "subject to the limitations you have described." The limitation described was that I did not understand whether Counts 2, 3, and 4, were the assessment offense or payment offense under Section 7201 and how an offense could go for Nine years. The Court should have fully probed and settled this limitation. The Court's failure to do so caused shift-positions detrimental to my decisions of defense misleading me into (1) the Form 1040 was inexorably linked to the issues in each Count; (2) the requirement to file a Form 1040 "Tax Return" derived under 26 U.S.C. § 6091(b), not § 6091(a); (3) 26 CFR § 1.6091-2 for any year was not relied upon to prove the Government 's case in chief; ( 4) amounts shown owed were due according to 26 U.S.C. § 6151; (5) the offenses contained a lessor included under § 7203; (6) affirmative acts being the type regarding assessment while the Court's jury instructions directed the payment offense. The Court's limited waiver was lost either before or during trial when it switched the offense to payment.	Appellate Counsel ineffective		Opening Brief at 39-45; Reply Brief at 26-27	Yes

#	Asserted Ground for Relief	Asserted Grounds for Relief: Facts	Assertion re Raised or Why Not Raised Below	Raised in Criminal Prosecution	Raised on Appeal	Could Have been Raised
59	The referral, indictment, conviction, sentence, and judgment as to all Six Counts that were affirmed on Appeal, were affirmed in violation of the Fifth Amendment Process clause and equal protection component, and the Six Amendment Right to effective Appellate Counsel.	Mr. Barringer represented me in my appeal, 10-5055. Barringer's brief had prejudicial [sic] error identified by the Court in its order dated 10.26.11. Barringer was suspended on September 2, 2011 from practice in the Tenth Circuit. Barringer was removed from my criminal appeal as noted in the October 26, 2011 decision. Barringer should have raised or fully developed Grounds 1 to 14, 28 to 44, 48, 51 to 54, 56 to 58, 60 to 66. Had these grounds been raised, or raised differently, it is reasonably probable the outcome of my Appeal would have been different and in my favor. Performance was deficient and prejudicial to my interest in liberty, property, this case and my appeal, and as expressed in orders by the Tenth Circuit in this case, 10-5037 and In re: Barringer 11-816.	Ground 59 was unavailable as it evolved from Appellate Counsel and Court conduct during appeal process.	No	No	Yes
60	The conviction, sentence, and judgment as to all Six Counts was affirmed on Appeal in violation of the Fifth and Sixth Amendments.	On December 15, 2010, Mr. Barringer was notified that his arguments and statements in a civil case he represented were frivolous without merit. Barringer was suspended on September 2, 2011 by the Tenth Circuit in 11-816. In its order in 10-5037, repeated in its order opening 11-816, the Tenth Circuit cited to conduct presented in my criminal appeal, 10-5055. A conflict arose between my interests and Barringers [sic] caused by the orders in 10-5037 and 11-816. I had a Sixth Amendment right to conflict free Criminal appellate [sic] counsel. As a result of Barringer's suspension I was left with standing before the Tenth Circuit "pro-se" which was not my will in my only right to a criminal appeal by Sixth Amendment Counsel as a right. I incorporate Ground 49 as if set forth herein word for word.	Ground 60 was unavailable as it evolved from Appellate Counsel and Court conduct during appeal process.	No	No	Yes

#	Asserted Ground for Relief	Asserted Grounds for Relief: Facts	Assertion re Raised or Why Not Raised Below	Raised in Criminal Prosecution	Raised on Appeal	Could Have been Raised
61	The conviction, sentence and judgment must be vacated and set aside and restored to the point that I may appeal the issues stemming from the District Court Proceedings due to the Tenth Circuit's suspension of Mr. Barringer, due to the October 26, 2011 order in 10-5055 holding me liable for Mr. Barringer's brief and pro-se. The October 26, 2011 decision was entered in violation of the Fifth and Sixth Amendment.	The Tenth Circuit suspended Mr. Barringer based upon representations he made in 10-5037 and 10-5055, which is my criminal appeal number. After suspending Barringer, the Tenth Circuit should have appointed me Sixth Amendment Counsel instead of holding me as pro-se and liable for Barringer's briefs. The Tenth Circuit even went so far as to issues not addressed were waived. There were other problems not addressed by the October 26, 2011 order with the brief, for instance, page 29 through 35. Had Counsel been appointed the outcome would have been different.	Ground 61 was unavailable as it evolved from Appellate Counsel and Court conduct during appeal process.	No	No	No



#	Asserted Ground for Relief	Asserted Grounds for Relief: Facts	Assertion re Raised or Why Not Raised Below	Raised in Criminal Prosecution	Raised on Appeal	Could Have been Raised
62	The indictment, conviction, sentence, and judgment on all Six Counts must be vacated and set aside being in violation of the Fourth and Fifth Amendments.	Brian Shern knowingly and recklessly gave false, misleading and fraudulent information in his proffered [sic] affidavit for the Search Warrant he sought by explaining a Patterson criminal investigation was expanded to include me. Had Shern informed Magistrate McCarthy of the June 3, 2005 proffered [sic] referral, which specifically names him on page 2, Magistrate McCarthy would have been unable and unauthorized in issuing a Search Warrant for an IRS criminal investigation being fully [sic] informed of U.S. v. LaSalle, 437 U.S. 298, 308-317 (1978) and that upon Grand Jury referral the IRS loses its enforcement power, including Title 26 § 7608(b). Shern and the other IRS agents had no Congressional Authority to gather information for the U.S. Attorney or Grand Jury under § 7608(b) after June 3, 2005. The June 3, 2005 proffered [sic] referral proves the falsity of Shern's authority by preponderance of the evidence standard according to U.S. v. Corral-Corrai, 899 F. 2d 922, 933 (10th. Cir. 1990) (citing Franks v. Delaware, [sic] 438 U.S. 154, 171 (1978)) A full Franks Hearing was due me in light of the facts and circumstances.	Appellate Counsel ineffective	Documents 51, 74 and 75	Opening Brief at 9-10, 23-29, 31, 51; Reply Brief at 1-11	Yes

#	Asserted Ground for Relief	Asserted Grounds for Relief: Facts	Assertion re Raised or Why Not Raised Below	Raised in Criminal Prosecution	Raised on Appeal	Could Have been Raised
63	The indictment, conviction, sentence, and judgment as to all Six Counts must be vacated and set aside for being in violation of Article II, Section 1, clause 1 and 6; Art. II, Section 2, clause 3, and Section 3, clause 1, as well as the Fifth, Ninth, and Tenth Amendments to the Constitution of the United States of America.	The Constitution only provides a person attain the office of President if that person be a "natural born citizen, or citizen of the United States, at the time of the Adoption of this Constitution.." For over Four years the person holding office of the President of the United States of America is named Barack Hussein Obama, II. Mr. Obama took office on January 20, 2009. I was indicted on March 10, 2009 regarding the laws of the United States the President is to faithfully execute. Mr. Obama, on information and belief, is not eligible to hold the Office of President due to his being born outside of any of the 50 Tenth Amendment States. The electors did not select a person eligible and failed to verify Mr. Obama's place of birth. Without a President of the United States of America who is a natural born citizen the Constitution withheld all Executive Powers including enforcement of the laws of the United States. The enforcement of the laws the United States against my liberty and property are unconstitutional.	Appellate Counsel ineffective	No	No	Yes

#	Asserted Ground for Relief	Asserted Grounds for Relief: Facts	Assertion re Raised or Why Not Raised Below	Raised in Criminal Prosecution	Raised on Appeal	Could Have been Raised
64	The indictment, conviction, sentence, and judgment on all Six Counts must be vacated and set aside [sic] being in violation of the Speedy Trial Act.	I was indicted on 3.10.09 and arraigned on 3.18.09. I did receive a trial that began on October 26, 2009 and resulted in verdicts of Guilty on 11.16.09. I claim the Court impeded the function of the jury in its consideration of the offenses alleged in each Count by including Stilley's liabilities in Count One, changing Counts Two, Three and Four to evasion of payment, instead of evasion of assessment alleged by the Grand Jury, and the Court instructed the jury factually it found Form 1040 did not and does not violate the PRA. Therefore, I have yet to receive a jury trial on the Grand Jury claims in each Count and the time period has extended almost 4 years. I claim under these facts and circumstances 18 U.S.C. §3161(c)(1) 's "seventy-day" requirement to be tried on the offenses alleged by the Grand Jury has been extremely violated.	Either this Ground was not available to Counsel or Appellate Counsel was ineffective	No	No	Yes

#	Asserted Ground for Relief	Asserted Grounds for Relief: Facts	Assertion re Raised or Why Not Raised Below	Raised in Criminal Prosecution	Raised on Appeal	Could Have been Raised
65	The conviction, sentence, and judgment on all Six Counts must be vacated, set aside being in violation of my Sixth Amendment Right to a speedy Jury Trial.	I was indicted on 3.10.09 and arraigned on 3.18.09. Trial began on 10.26.09 resulting in verdicts of guilty by jury on 11.16.09 but only after alleged violations of my First, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Amendment rights. The Court's instruction to the Jury Form 1040 did not and does not violate the PRA was over my objections and removed from the Jury consideration of whether I acted willfully as an element in each of the Six Counts. The Court also, contrary to the indictment, instructed the Jury they were to consider whether I willfully attempted to evade or defeat the payment where the Grand Jury alleged acts of attempt to evade and defeat assessment which the Jury was never allowed to consider due to the instructions and ambiguity. The Grand Jury in Count One alleged overt Acts involving income allegedly attributable to me but at Trial the Court, being advised by the Government the Grand Jury referral was involving my alleged liabilities from "2000 through 2004," expanded Count One to include Stilley's liabilities based upon ¶14's claims Stilley refrained from filing Forms 1040 and 1099 with the IRS. I have not received a timely Jury Trial on the indictment	Either this Ground was not available to Counsel or Appellate Counsel was ineffective	Document 262	No	Yes

#	Asserted Ground for Relief	Asserted Grounds for Relief: Facts	Assertion re Raised or Why Not Raised Below	Raised in Criminal Prosecution	Raised on Appeal	Could Have been Raised
66	The conviction, sentence, and judgment on all Six Counts must be vacated and set aside being in violation of the Fifth Amendment Due Process clause and its equal protection component.	Each Ground 1 through 75 are are [sic] realleged as if set forth word for word herein. Each Ground warrants the relief requested therein. Each Ground collectively, in a cumulative way, deprived me of Due Process and the entire District and Appellate Court process was fundamentally unfair. I seek Nunc Pro Tunc relief. Each Ground taken together demonstrates error that affected my substantial rights and has created a complete miscarriage of justice.	Appellate Counsel should have raised what he could on direct appeal but could not have known how the Tenth Circuit would change the offense conduct, the law, or the CIR's instructions to the public.	Mixed	Mixed	Yes

#	Asserted Ground for Relief	Asserted Grounds for Relief: Facts	Assertion re Raised or Why Not Raised Below	Raised in Criminal Prosecution	Raised on Appeal	Could Have been Raised
67	The indictment, conviction, sentence and judgment on all Six Counts must be vacated, set aside, or corrected, being in violation of the State of Oklahoma's Constitution which reserved and prohibits imprisonment for debt, thus violating the Ninth and Tenth Amendments to the Constitution of the United States of America.	On April 23, 2010, I was imprisoned primarily due to failing to pay income taxes to the IRS for 1990 to 1995, 1999 through 2007 and the Court's "Tax Loss" calculations derived a majority of the sentencing computations. Count Two, Three, and Four were instructed to the jury as evasion of payment offenses. The Court used 20% of unreported income in Count Five and Six to further increase the Tax Loss. The Court added interest and penalty calculations to its Tax Loss calculations due to Count Two, Three, and Four being payment offenses. The Court sustained its decision to allow the Jury to consider Stilley's tax debt in Count One due to his alleged failure to file Form 1040. Tax debt is one of the elements in Count Two, Three, and Four. The State of Oklahoma reserved for its Citizens never to be imprisoned for debt at Article 2, § 13. The Ninth and Tenth Amendment prohibit my imprisonment based upon tax debt and the Courts base offense of 22 was determined by that alleged debt.	Appellate Counsel ineffective	No	Opening Brief at 45-53	Yes

#	Asserted Ground for Relief	Asserted Grounds for Relief: Facts	Assertion re Raised or Why Not Raised Below	Raised in Criminal Prosecution	Raised on Appeal	Could Have been Raised
68	The indictment, sentence, conviction, and judgment, on all Six Counts must be vacated and set aside for being in violation of the Fifth Amendment Due Process.	The decisions by the U.S. District Court in Springer v. U.S., 447 F.Supp.2d 1235, 1238 (N.D.Ok. 2006); and the decisions by the Tenth Circuit in U.S. v. Collins, 920 F.2d 619, 631 and n.12 & 13 (10th Cir. 1990), U.S. v. Dawes, 951 F.2d 1189, 1192-93 (10th Cir. 1991), U.S. v. Chisum, 502 F.3d 1237, 1244 (10th Cir. 2007), Springer v. IRS, 231 Fed. Appx. 793, 797 (10th Cir. 2007), Lewis v. CIR, 523 F.3d 1272, 1274 (10th Cir. 2008), Wheeler v. CIR, 528 F.3d 773, 781 (10th Cir. 2008), Springer v. CIR, 580 F.3d 1142, 1145 (10th Cir. 2009), each either caused me to be entrapped by estoppel, or prevented me from making efforts to correct the mistakes made as a result of my relying on these decisions clearly implicating that Form 1040 was both and first subject to the PRA and its protections, and second, use was otherwise mandatory. The 10.26.11 decision in my appeal never mentions the relevant parts of the cases above. This claim is one of Judicial entrappment [sic] by estoppel.	I was not given notice that Form 1040 was divorced from the Six Counts offense conduct so I was misled. In fact, I was specifically led Form 1040 was at the heart of each Count.	Documents 65 and 66	Opening Brief at 14-23; Reply Brief at 19-24	Yes

#	Asserted Ground for Relief	Asserted Grounds for Relief: Facts	Assertion re Raised or Why Not Raised Below	Raised in Criminal Prosecution	Raised on Appeal	Could Have been Raised
69	The sentence and judgment ordering restitution to the State of Oklahoma on all Six Counts is in violation of the Fifth Amendment Due Process clause.	Congress prohibits States from imposing any burden of tax on a person's receipt of obligations of the United States at 31 U.S.C. § 3124. Congress defines "Obligation or other Security of the United States" at 18 U.S.C. § 8 to include "Federal Reserve Notes." [sic] Congress establishes "Federal Reserve Notes" are created and defined @ 12 U.S.C. § 411 to be redeemable in "lawful money" at any Federal Reserve Bank. Congress does not define "lawful money" in Title 12, 18, 26 or 31. The Constitution suggests though lawful money is coin and with a measurable weight of Gold, Silver, or other metals listed in the Coinage Act of 1792. Congress enacted the Security Act of 1933 and the Securities and Exchange [sic] Act of 1934 defining the term "Security" to mean any "note." All Federal Reserve Notes state "this note is legal tender for all debts" thus qualify as a Security. Congress at 26 U.S.C. § 165(g) provides a deduction from gross income involving worthless securities. All transactions involved in the Six Counts were measured by or in denominations of Federal Reserve Notes.	I was not given notice that Form 1040 was divorced from the Six Counts offense conduct misleading me into a completely different defense than ones like this I would have raised after being counseled.			Yes



#	Asserted Ground for Relief	Asserted Grounds for Relief: Facts	Assertion re Raised or Why Not Raised Below	Raised in Criminal Prosecution	Raised on Appeal	Could Have been Raised
70	The referral, indictment, conviction, sentence, and judgment on all Six Counts must be vacated, set aside, and corrected being in violation of Fifth Amendment.	All transactions the Government relied upon in obtaining a referral, indictment, conviction, sentence, and judgment, were based upon or measured by Federal Reserve Notes. There is a couple transactions where I received Gold or Silver coins. Federal Reserve notes are not redeemable in lawful money at any Federal Reserve Bank as Congress require at 12 U.S.C. § 411. Until a person exchanges a certain denomination of Federal Reserve Notes for something else, that person, like me, has not received anything of "value" yet. Congress considers notes received that were or became worthless during a tax year to be deductible [sic] from gross income for that year at 26 U.S.C. § 165(g). 18 U.S.C. § 8 defines Obligation or other Security of the United States to include Federal Reserve Notes. Congress exempts Obligations of the United States from State taxation. Federal Reserve Notes are a promise to pay and until payment takes place they have no reliable set value.	I was not given notice that Form 1040 was divorced from the Six Counts offense conduct misleading me into a completely different defense than ones like this I would have raised after being counseled.			Yes

#	Asserted Ground for Relief	Asserted Grounds for Relief: Facts	Assertion re Raised or Why Not Raised Below	Raised in Criminal Prosecution	Raised on Appeal	Could Have been Raised
71	The sentence and judgment on all Six Counts must be corrected where the Court enhanced under USSG 3C1.1 finding I gave false testimony regarding Form 1040.	Due to being misled about the offense conduct by the Grand Jury indictment, I elected to waive my Fifth Amendment Right and testify at the trial I attended. Prior to testifying I was required to provide a profer [sic] of my testimony on good faith. At Trial I looked the Jury square in the eyeballs and told them I did not willfully fail to file a Form 1040 for any year at issue. The Court instructed the Jury it had found Form 1040 did not violate the PRA in violation of my right to a "jury" trial, on all elements, including willfully. At sentencing the District Court added 2 points for obstruction of justice finding when I told the Jury I did not willfully fail to file Form 1040 that was "categorically false." The Tenth Circuit on appeal held Form 1040 was "divorced" from all offense conduct as well as from 26 U.S.C. § 6012. I could not have willfully failed to file Form 1040 if Form 1040 was "divorced" from the charges.	I was not given notice that Form 1040 was divorced from the Six Counts offense conduct misleading me into a completely different defense than ones like this I would have raised after being counseled.		Opening Brief at 52	Yes

#	Asserted Ground for Relief	Asserted Grounds for Relief: Facts	Assertion re Raised or Why Not Raised Below	Raised in Criminal Prosecution	Raised on Appeal	Could Have been Raised
72	The entire sentence and judgment on each of the Six Counts must be corrected being in violation of Fifth Amendment Due Process clause and its equal protection.	The Court found at sentencing I directed others to violate the law even comparing telling people to file Form 1040 was like a drug dealer telling people to stop using drugs. Since people are not required to use Form 1040 when being required to file a "Tax Return" under § 6012, then me telling people they were not required to file the 1040 Form could never be equated as telling them to "violate" the law.	I was not given notice that Form 1040 was divorced from the Six Counts offense conduct misleading me into a completely different defense than ones like this I would have raised after being counseled.	Document 321	Opening Brief at 49-50	Yes
73	The referral [sic], indictment, conviction, sentence, and judgment on all Six Counts must be vacated or set aside due to the Writ of Habeas Corpus being suspended.	The Constitution specifically forbids any temporary delay in the seeking a Writ of Habeas Corpus or its prompt resolution. See Article I, § 9, Cl.3. Congress established at 28 U.S.C. § 2255 providing a procedure to allow for consideration of any grounds traditionally allowed to be addressed in a Habeas Corpus Petition. Congress does provide two other alternatives under 28 U.S.C. §§ 1651 and 2241 but the District and Appellate Courts of the United States prohibit Habeas Corpus being used under these sections requiring any relief from Trial errors be brought generally under §2255. Section 2255 requires a 1 year window to seek such relief under Habeas Corpus procedures which is not enough time to ascertain all the jurisdictional, and non jurisdictional grounds, that warrant relief.	I lacked standing to challenge § 2255 until the Supreme Court denied my Certiorari. I now have standing.	No	No	No

#	Asserted Ground for Relief	Asserted Grounds for Relief: Facts	Assertion re Raised or Why Not Raised Below	Raised in Criminal Prosecution	Raised on Appeal	Could Have been Raised
74	The referral, indictment, conviction, sentence, and judgment, and the order on my direct appeal, on all Six Counts, must be vacated and set aside in violation of the Fifth Amendment Due Process clause and its equal protection component.	26 CFR § 601.101 states the "Internal Revenue Service is a bureau of the Department of the Treasury.." U.S. v. Hoodenpyle, 461 Fed. Appx. 675, 682 (10th Cir. 2012). Although the Tenth Circuit relies upon § 601.101's first sentence, it found Mr. Barringer and my reliance upon the fourth sentence "within an internal revenue district the revenue laws are administered by a district director of internal revenue" in challenging administration and enforcement prohibited without such districts and directors meritless just 3 months prior to its Hoodenpyle decision. In light of the decision in Hoodenpyle reconsideration of my Motion to Dismiss for lack of jurisdiction and as prohibited by 4 U.S.C. § 72 is warranted and as the Tenth Circuit found there are no such Internal Revenue Districts or district director established by law.	Springer concedes this was raised on direct appeal: "Counsel raised this issue on direct appeal but the Tenth Circuit found it meritless prior to its decision in <i>U.S. v. Hoodenpyle</i> "		Opening Brief at 8-11	Yes
75	The sentence and judgment on all Six Counts must be vacated, set aside, and corrected being in violation of the Fifth Amendment Due Process clause.	On March 1, 2010 the Northern District Court in 08-cv-278 ordered me to vacate my home of 14 years by April 15, 2010. The sentence judge in 09-cr-043 set that hearing for April 21, 2010 and to last possibly two or more days. I requested a continuance due to relocating my family due to the order in 08-cv-278 so I could properly prepare for the sentencing hearing and as denied. The errors resulting in the 15 year sentence and restitution plus tax loss amounts, and including enhancements, were not adequately and fairly litigated due to these extraordinary circumstances. I incorporate Grounds 1 to 4, 10 to 14, 30, 34, 35, 39, 40, 42, 43, 44, 48, 67 and to the extent available and relevant, 71 and 72, as if set forth word for word herein.	Appellate Counsel ineffective	Document 322	No	Yes

#	Asserted Ground for Relief	Asserted Grounds for Relief: Facts	Assertion re Raised or Why Not Raised Below	Raised in Criminal Prosecution	Raised on Appeal	Could Have been Raised
76	The indictment, conviction, sentence, judgment, and appeal decision, on all Six Counts must be vacated, set aside, and corrected due to the United States Judicial and Executive branches of Government, in respect to my liberty and property interests, have acted in breach and total disregard to the conditions by which the United States received its enumerated powers as set forth in Grounds 1 through 75.	Defendant is well known to the Executive and Judicial branch personel [sic] of the United States Government, both elected, appointed, and career employee, of Defendant's mission to "get rid of the IRS" as alleged by the Grand Jury. As grounds 1 through 75 demonstrate and are incorporated herein, the Pattern and Bias is shown by the United States identified above saying or doing anything to deprive me of my liberty or property when both the facts and the law are clearly in my favor. I incorporate my Declaration in its entirety and also specifically at pages 63 through 68. The shifting positions are voluminous and fundamentally unfair resulting in the very outcome the United States was created and that was to protect my liberty and property.	This issue was not available or known to be raised until the October 26, 2011 decision solitified [sic] it.	Mixed	Mixed	Yes